HEARING BEFORE THE POLICE BOARD. SEORGE BLISS PUTS THE COMPLAINANT IN A NEW LIGHT-ALLEGED EFFORTS TO INDUCE WILLIAMS

TO ACT IN THE TILD N INTEREST, Samuel Whitehurch's complaint against Captala With the for clubbing Courses W. Small was taken up by the Police Commissioners yesterday. George Busappe red for Williams. His request for an adjournment un il after the trial of the criminal charge against Wiliams was refused by the vote of the Democratic Com-

The motion to adjourn was afterward renewed. " I submit to the Board," Mr. Bliss said, " that the electi is over and that no occasion exists now for pressing the case, it there was any before, as there should not have Waen we flad the chairman of the Democratic state Committee going to the defendant, Police Captain Williams, and asking him to act with his party during the election, promising that the two members of the Board representing the Triden Interest (MacLean and Morrison) would project him if he did, and if not, that it would be made very much worse for him after the election, I think it is not out of the way to say that there

this, Mr. Bliss. Suppose you let it he over till next el-c-

Mr. B.iss-I suppose you are. So were we surpris that any man should do such a thing. Since it was done, as we know it was, I think it might stand a little ventitation. I can state further that when, at a meeting shortly after of this Board, an effort was made to tran for Captain Whitams, the chairman, Lester B. Faulkner, was in the room, by accident permaps; but he was

It appeared later that after Mr. Faulkner had talked with Captain Williams, Commissioner MacLean also talked with Williams and proposed to appoint him Chief of the Street-Cleaning Bureau, but Williams declined

Mr. Buss undertook to cross-examine the complainant. "You have given much time and work to the case, Mr. Wastchurch," he said. "Had you any pecuniary advantage or promise of any arising from it ?"
"None whatever," was the answer.

have \$100, if you got Captain Williams indicted, and \$1,200 it you got him dismissed or convicted, she has stated what is incorrect ?

wrote to me and said that if I got Captain Williams in-

estimony being irrelevant. Mr. French hotly replied Way not relevant I If this is a money-making

## THE OFFICIAL FORE OF COLORADO.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 2,969 FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE-A LARGE FALLING OFF IN THE

The vote of Colorado on October 7 has just been counted, and the returns for Supreme Court Judge are given below. Wildiam E. Beck (Rep.) has a plurality of 4.218 over George Q. Richmond (Dem.), and a major ity of 2,969 over all. George Saulsbury (Gbk.) re-ceived only 1,246 votes, or 1,538 less than were cast in 1878 for the Greenback candidate for Governor. The total vote in the State is 30,871, or 2,118 greater than in 1878. The Republicans have gained 2,524 votes and

Our Dublin correspondent writes under date

\*One Procinct thrown out by County Canvassers in 1878. The Republicans also elected their District-Attorneys in the four Judicial Districts by majorities ranging from 1,189 to 2,231.

## PROGRESS OF THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 6 .- During a portion of the morning the bearing to the Hayden case was de voted to the examination by the Jury of the arsen dides through Professer Brewer's binocular micro scope. No attempt was made to show the jury the off-rent kinds of crystals of arsente, but simply the mode of using the instrument. Severa witnesses testi fled to the flucing of the body of Mary Stannard. Mr Hayden was one of those early on the ground. He a-ked one of the bystanders if any one was suspected, and was told there was a "surmise." He made no further remark.

HE WAS (NOT) A CAREFUL MAN.-Jolliboy Well, old boy, I'm - orry to see you looking so down wear's the matter t-Friends Oh, I've just loss a count of my wife's.—Johilboy: Dear, dear! Why, it was only the oth day I met you, you had lost your mother-in law's sister. What a careless man you are!—(Fun.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1879. ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICA

> RELATIONS OF TWO GREAT COUNTRIES. SPRESSIONS OF TWO ENGLI HM N CONCERNING THE UNITED STAT. S-WHAT THEY THINK THIS NATION SHOULD DO FOR ENGLAND-THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY.

> > TRADE-INVESTIGATION OF PORT CHARGES,

The attendance at the meeting of the Cham-

these were Congressmen S. B. Cuttenden and L. P.

Morton, S. B. Ruggies, William E. Dodge, John D.

Jones, Sinclair Tousey, L. J. N. Stark, Gustav Schwab,

Ambrose Snow and Coarres Dennis. It was known that the Ho. T. Bayley Potter, M. P., and the Hon. W. B.

Forwood, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Com-

merce, would be present, and when they were intro

duced by President Babcock there was great applause

Mr. Potter, after thanking the Chamber for his recep-

tion, expressed gratification that he had been able to

see so much of this country, and to study the develop

ment of its resources so boundless and marvellous.

In my opinion, he continued, America possesses ev

erything to at is needed for exchange in the commercial

world. The future of America is assured, because she is

able to feed the world by her productions, and this

must place her in a position in which her moral influ

ence will be feit. I nope that ere long Congress will

make such modifications in the tariff as will enable her

to make exchange more liberally. There is a growing

feeling in England that the tar ff, which contains the

strangest anomalies, should be revised. It is impossib

that the United States can continue in its one-side

ereial trade when the imports are

one-fifth of the exports. I regret that John

Bright is not here to advocate the necessity of free trade before the Chamber. I feel confident that

the system unite- and binds peoples together, and t's

development would bring together two important

branches of the Angio-Saxon race. I believe that in less

than twenty-five years there will be the strongest al-

Hance between Great Britain and the United States. At the present time, when there is a partial failure of

the harvests, and everything looks so gloomy in m

own country, it has been a great boon that I am privi-

perity in all branches of trade, and I shall return home

I hope will never be forgotten.

with feelings of gratitude to the American people which

Mr. Forwood said he had taken great interest in com

mercial bodies in Europe and this country, and he re-

erpool Chamber of Commerce had not been drawn more

closely, as there were many questions of great interes

bodies was very great, and the last International Cot-

ducted than the cotton trade. Mr. Forwood also con

was likely, he said, to have great permanence. The

Potter, the gloom and depression had slightly lifted

purchase lerkely from this country. Great Britan

A TALK WITH MR. POTTER.

DRUNKENNESS AND IDLENESS.

bonds of triendship between the two great nations,

My travels in America, he said, have not been ex

tensive. I have been but little further west than Chicago

But we must find fault with you in that you do not re

exports to America were only sixteen militous, or one

fifth the former sum. Our international commerce is

altogether one-sided, and as a consequence the poor of

Our working classes cannot obtain employment, and

you of our deep distress. We are on the verce

of trade in this town is

England will suffer terribly this Winter.

Thomas Bayley Potter, member of Parlia-

mal to strengers. Wherever I have journeyed I have met with a cordial welcome.

The source of your prosperity as a Nation is to be traced to the intelligence, energy and sobriety of the pee is at large. I do not believe that intoxication is a crying evil area, for I have seen very little of it, and cave certainly had a undant opportunity to descover what tears is. Your educational system is far alread of ours, although we are rapidly advancing in that important respect. But the energy of Americans is truly noteworthy. In Eugland the aristocrat devotes a great deal of time to an assement, and the laborer squanders in his lesure hours the money be finds it so hard to earn. Here there seems to be no time for an use ments, for the American is a ways at work. The Englishman strives a ter wealth that he may found an illustrious family, and thus money and trade are monopolized by a few. The American, on the other hand, seeks renes that he may make his name immortal by founding or endowing some onexolent institution, and thus he benefits in next generation.

There must come a day in the near future when the lands of England will become a commodity to be bought and social, instead to being held by a tew monopolists, who can obtain from the tenant all his earnings in payment of an exception renet. I believe that such a result can easily be obtained by a closer union of our two great mailons. We belong to the same race and speak the same lanked ee, and sooner or later we must be united. I toye to quote the language of my friend Longdon: "Weat areat and happy peoples we arithed and social the same lanked ee, and sooner or later we must be united. I toye to quote the language of my friend Longdon: "Weat areat and happy peoples we are the Americans might be if we had tree intercange of the biessings which God has so bountifully bestowed upon us. The time will come, I trust, and the Angle-Saxou race will then be big enough to dominate, morally and for good, the woole world, setting an example of sound commerce and true libert Thomas Bayley Potter, Member of Parliament rom Rochdale, and W. B. Forwood, president of the Laverpool Chamber of Commerce, were present yesterday at the meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and spoke on the trade relations of England and the United States. A conversation with Mr. Potter is also given below, in watch he tells what he has seen in

this country and what he thinks of it. The condition of the working people of England, he says, is MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. ADDRESSES OF THE HON, T. BAYLEY POTTER AND W. B. FORWOOD-ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF FREE ber of Commerce yesterd.y included some members who seldom attend except on special occasions. Among

## H. W. GENET'S CONVICTION AFFIRMED.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME, COURT GENERAL TERM ON THE APPEAL.

Henry W. Genet was convicted in the Court of Over and Terminer before Justice Daniels of an attempt to defraud the city by securing the auditing of a frau-julent bill against the city. William A. Beach, his counsel, carried the case on appeal before the General Term and argued for a new trial, District-Attorney Phelps opposing. A decision was handed down vesterday, written by Justice Brady and concurred to by Justice Ingails. It overrales the exceptions to Judge Daniels's refusal to charge as the defendant's counsel requested, and holds that the circumstances show that Mr. Genet had a a'r and impartial trial.

The indictment charged that the defendant on July 14, 1871, with meent feloniously to cheat and defraud the city, un awittly and knowingly represented to A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor, that the city was justly in debted to J. McB. Davidson in the sum of \$4,802 for materia's furnished for the Ninth District Court House, and a bill was exhibited to this effect. The opinion con tinues substantially as follows :

tinues substantially as follows:

"It appeared on the trial that Mr. Tweed, Mr. McQuade and Mr. Porter were the Commissioners having charge of the construction of the Court House, and that Davidson, being a dealer in 1 or, applied to Mr. Genet, who was counsel to the Commissioners, for the contract to furnish from and was by him referred to Tweed, and that Tweed and he would see it defendant could not obtain the contract for him. This seems to have been in the Winter of 1870-71 at Albany. In June following, Davidson and the defendant had a forther interview, during which the latter furnished Davidson with a memorandium prepared by the architect, from which an estimate of the materials required were made out. The bill was afterward sent to the Commissioners and verified, and to the Controller's office, whence a voncher was forwarded to the Mayor, which was signed by him, he relying upon the various formalities through which the bill had passed that it was correct.

"It may seem strange that upon such an array of facts there can be any doubt that the ociendant was the originator of a his expresentation, if the Iron was not delivered at the time the bill was presented to the Commissioners. The bill was false he every particular. No tron had ocen delivered, no carriage had been paid, and leged to visit this country and witness its great pros-

and value to both which might be discussed profitably. For instance, the views of New-York merchants on the silver question would have been valuable in the recent conference. The influence exerted by these commercial ton Convention proved that no trade was better congratulated this country on its great prosperity, which were undoubtedly the mainspring of this prosperity, and the boustiini barvesis had given it an impetus. When he left England, at a more recent date than Mr. The harvests are n a worse condition than for twentynve years, and England, he said, would be obliged to

inight, even as orthord men, have relied apoil his acts), and received the warrant based upon it and collected its anount.

"The corried counsel relied with much confidence upon the met that defendant made no representation personally to the Mayor or to the Controller, or to the Andhor. This might be admitted, but he cannot escape the coarge that he did indirectly make to the Mayor a faise representation, a faise prefence, by the preparation and use of the bill, which, through his instrumentable by the coarge that the proof furnished by the presentative health of the proof furnished by the presention of justice, a submission of the question of the defendant's guilt or innocease to the jury, and that it was sufficient to have warranted a conviction it the jury believed that what he old was done with a fraudulent intent. It may be that in this case the plaintiff in error (Genet) was by the excended examination of his connection with the Court House prejudiced before the jury, and that offectionable features in it obserted to he injuries, which is a prejudiced to he injury. Applying existing rules, we cannot say that injustice was date, or that the exceptions relating to this subject were well taken. There are other exceptions of a khadred character to those considered, but we fail to see in them such error as requires a new trial. The exceptions to the charge of sludge Daniels and the requests to charge are unavailing to the defendant.

fere thiny and Consistent that any wrong was done to the elementation the trust by the rules of law applied. The adjacent must therefore be affilmed."

Assistant District-Atterney Rodins and last events, has months entry of judgment under this decision he bondsmen of Mr. Genet would be required to sur render him. Mr. Robous thought that if an appearance should be taken to the Court of Appears, the District Attorney would oppose any motion to continue the present's release under the present or any other bat The present ball is \$25,000.

## A BOLD MEXICAN PROJECT.

A REVOLUTIONARY PROJ CT ON FOOT-AN AGENT IN CALIFORNIA.

The committee also announced that it had considered the memorial of the Chambers of Commerce of Australia and New-Zealand, grawing atten ion to the great impediment thrown in the way of a mutually beneficial intercourse between the United States and those commerce by the exorbitant import duties imposed the fact that these duties, equalling an advalorem duty of from 50 to 75 per centum, form an insuperable obstacle (and we may say the only obstacle) to the vatural development of our commerce with those countries."

A resolution was adopted directing the Chamber to renew its torner petitions to Congress for relief from Lasse carolitant duties. In relation to the resolution of Mr. Ruggies, offered at the last meeting, to commute the Chamber to the metrical system, the committee reported man if wound be unwise to attenut any partial introduction of the system, and that a complete change would be found practicable only when made compulsory by an act of Congress. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 6 .- By parties in this eity who protess to be in immtely acquainted with the movement, it is asserted that a very large proportion of the population of Mexico is dissatisfied with the Government of President Duz, that this dissatis action has taken the shape of an would be found practicable only when made compulsory by an act of Congress.

A committee was appointed to investigate the fairness of various charges leveed upon the simpling entering and cearring from this port by the State and National authorities; and to report to the Chamber such recom-mendations as the present condition of business imper-atively demands. Edward H. Ammidown, William C Noyes and Henry E. Russell were elected members. organized revolutionary government, which includes many of the most distinguished Mexican soldiers and politicians, and that at outbreak which will involve several of the most important Mexican States is imminent. An agent of the "Government of Restoration of the Republic of Mexico," of which General Ange Maria Corril o de Abornoz is president, is in the city endeavoring to negotiate form sterial and to further WHAT HE HAS SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY-LITTLE

The agent invites capitalists, who are now consider ing the scheme, to supply the revolutionary Government with certain arms and military supplies, in re ment from Rochdale, was visited at the Windsor Hotel ment with certain arms and military supplies, in return for which they are to be granted, first, authority to organize a National Bank of Mexico, the notes of which are to be a legal tender for all debts public and private, and to be receivable in payment for public and private, and to be receivable in payment for public and so that rate of \$1 per acte, all the public lands of Mexico to be set apart for this purpose; second, franchises for railways and telegraphs throughout Mexico, and subsidies in bonds and National bank notes sufficient for their construction; that, abolition of all duties on importations of roods from the United States into Mexico by land. The rights of immigrants are susranteed, and taxation and service in the Mexican Army for a stated period are to be remitted, and relicious toleration assured.

There are mis to be no doubt but that very ambitious men in Mexico are concerned in the movement, and some of the heavier capitaints on the Pacific Coast are reported to be now examining it with a view to last evening by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Potter spoke treely and with enthusiasm in regard to the great object of his visit to this country, which he declared to be the amelioration of the condition of the English working classes by comenting as closely as possible the I travelled along the Hilnois Central Railroad because 1 wanted to see the broad prairies that I had heard so

much about, and the fleids of Indian corn that supply the world with food. My expectations were more than realized. This is a country lacking absolutely nothing that is essential to the prosperity of a great people. England stanus ready to receive everything that Amerreported to be now examining it with a view engage in it if it promises success. By a vate letter from a gentleman in Boston it is lear ica will send-all the produce of the farm lands, all the that the same scheme has been submitted to the capitalists who own the Archison, Topess and Santa Fé Railway. Those gentlemen have arready sent an agent to Mexico to endeaver to obtain from President Diaz th manufactures and all the inventions. Thus she encourages trades and industries and helps to build them up. same franchises so far as their co pany is concerned and faining in that, it is said they have promised to give the scheme their carnest attention. turn the favor. England's imports from this country amounted last year to eighty millions sterling, while its

#### THE NEW RAILROAD FROM ST. LOUIS TO MINNESOTA.

PLANS FOR EXTENSION.

PLANS FOR EXTENSION.

From The 5t Louis Globs-Democrati
The party which left here on the 22d ult, for a tour of inspect nover the 8t Louis, Krokak and Norta-western Road, return very satisfact by reports. The pleinresque beauty of the rolling country, the pleinresque beauty of the rolling country, the pleinresque beauty of the rolling country, the pleasant towns and chies, the richness of the soil, with the appearance of a great harvest, was a constant surprise to the ronte. The remark was made that "we are passing through a continuous cornflict," which called out this reply by a gentleman familiar with the country of the road and it a continuous wheat-fleid. As this was the first trip made by the president, Mr. A. B. Stone, of New-York City, since the opening of the road, he was not at every town of importance by delocations of leading outcomes with congratulations upon me success of the emerprise, and ais to soiled business connections with the line. Arriving at Keokuk they found committees in walting, urging that the company continue their road to low a City, thus opening a direct ine from St. Paul to St. Louis. This proposition is now under contempiation, and, if carried out, will make one of the finest new enterprises of the precedit day. The names of the gentlemen who are the principal owners of this corporation are i. A. B. Stone, the enterprising president; ins brother, Mr. Amass Stone, a prominent capitanis, and Mr. D. P. Eeis, the able representative of the estate of the late Stillman Witt, esq. These names guarantees and capitanis. are literally in a starving condition. Here is a letter which I received last month from the poor people of my own borough, showing how extremely desperate is their resent condition. It reads as follows:
"We, the poor of Rochdale, send you this note to inform the grave through hunger and want. The We look to you as our advocate and member of Parliamert, confident that you will do something to alleviate our sufferings, and we shall be in outy bound to pray for your long life and success."

The eye that this peture of the life of the working

Instructor in Latin—"Mr. B., of what was Cores the Goddess 1" Mr. B.—"Sae was the goddess of marriage." Instructor—"On, no; of sgriculture "Mr. B. (looking perplexed)—"Way, I'm sure my book says she was the goddess of husbandry."—(Prinsectonian.

THE COURTS.

SELF-DEFENCE A PLEA FOR HOMICIDE. THE TRIAL OF PAUL SHIRLRY IN BROOKLYN FOR STABBING MICHAEL TRAVIS.

The trial of Paul Shirley for the murder of Michael H. Travis was neld yesterday in the Kluge County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Gilberi preaiding. Shirley is about twenty years of age; he has lost the night of one eye, and is not prepossessing in ap pearance. On Sunday, July 13, he met Travis in tropi of No. 9 Fulton st., Brooklyn, when sharp words passed between them, and Travis is alleged to have knocked Shirley down. The latter then went to the ferry, but came back in a short time, and the quarrel was renewed. Shirley then stabbed Travis twice, inflicting fatal wounds. He claimed he acted in self-defence.

The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney Oakey, and James W. Ridgway appeared for

The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Oakey, and James W. Ridgway appeared for the prisoner. Richard Newton, a saloon-keeper at No. 9 Fulton-st., testified that on the day mentioned his heard a disturbance outside of his place. Sufricy then came forcibly into the natiway, holding his hand to his face; he said that "Mike" Travis had struck him. The witness went into the street, and seeing Iravi: In front of No. 3, told Shirley that he had better go home. Shirley went toward the ferry.

James Farrell, a newshoy, said that he saw Travis strike Shirley with sufficient force to push him into the haliway of Newton's saloon. Shirley came out in a moment and went toward the ferry, while Travis crossed the street. Both returned in front of No. 5, and then the stabing took place. Officer Waiter Bedeil testified that Shirley came to him on July 13 about 2 n. m., and asked him to arrest Travis for striking him. The officer told him that the proper course was to procure a wastant the next day. Shortly afterward he was fold that a man had been stabled, and he then pursued and arrested Shirley.

William H. Arnstrong, of No. 187 McDonough st., stared that he saw Shirley strike Travis, at the same time calling him a vite name; he then went away about twenty feet and returned, striking Travis a second time on the be east. Joseph Kertigin, a boot-black, corroborated this testimony. He saw the knife in Shirley's hand. Similar testimony was given by Hugh Barley.

The prisoner's course claimed that his cifent acted in self-detence. Travis, he said, was under the Influence of Inquor and was looking for Shirley in order to give him a bearing. The murdered man was of violent discostion, while the prisoner was quiet and never drank. Testimoty was given by a number of witnesses to show the prisoner's codinered. Several of them were police officers, who also testified that Travis's reputation was bast. John Dawier and George Crivis, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in whose employ Shirley was, testified in th

#### SENT TO PRISONE OR TWENTY YEARS PUNISHMENT OF THE ASSAILANT OF JACOB GRAFF

Jacob Graff, the tenor, was the complainant m the General Sessions yesterday against James McCabe, a lad of seventeen. Mr. Graff testified that on the evening of May 29 he was walking in Eighth-st when the prisoner asked blm the time. On his telling McCabe they had some conversation and he informed the prisoner that he was on his way to his home at Twen ty-fifth-st, and Third-ave. The prisoner said that he lived in the same locality, and asked to be permitted to acsaio. On arriving at his home the complainant was about to enter when the prisoner urged him to walk about to enter when the prisoner urged him to walk down to the river. As it was a fine night he consented and went out on the pler. The prisoner caught hold of his swatch comin, and as he did so drew a revolver. He said: "You are a rich man; I'll have your watch sypsow, and I'll kill you for it," at the same time he discharged the pistol, and the builet took effect under Mr. Graff's lett faw. oth struggle! for the watch. A second shot, which lodged in the 1 tisde of Mr. Gr. ff's neck, was lived. Still Mr. Graff retained possession of the watch, but a third shot, which struggles from in the back of the neck, caused him to reinquish his hold, and the prisoner escaped. Mr. Graff was found in an unconscious state on the sidewalk, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained for two weeks.

his hold, and the prisoner escaped. Mr. Graff was found in an unconscious state on the sidewalk, and was removed to Believue Hospital, where he remained for two weeks.

Assistant District-Attorney Russell rested the case for the people on the evidence of the complainant. For the defence the prisoner was the only witness examined. He admitted having shot the cooping and, but he had frequently seen the complainant potore the affart, and that they had recognized each other, although they had never spoken. On the light in question they not in Eighth-st., but the complainant was together, and wasn Mr. Graff's house was reached the witness was sinder the influence of fiquor. Mr. Graff invited him to his room, and on his declin first had actived on the pier the complainant assaulted his, and when he resisted Graff drew a revolver and swore that he would shoot him if he made a noise. The witness seems the piert of and wounded the willness in the inanch. He are ceeded in wresting the pistol from the complainant assaulted his, and when he resisted in wresting the pistol from the complainant assaulted his, and when he resisted in wresting the pistol from the complainant assaulted his, and when he resisted of and wounded the willness in the hand. He are ceeded in wresting the pistol from the complainant has an intimation the witness declined to answer questions as to his previous character, on the ground that his doing so would tend to degrade him. The jury, after a brief consultation, found the prisoner guitte.

In passing senience, Judge Cowing said that he fully concerted in the vertice. He sentenced the prisoner to state prison for twenty years.

## SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF TITUS B. ELDRIDGE. An application was made last May to the Supreme Court, General Term, to dishar Titus B. El-dridge for his nileged conduct in the contest of the will of A fred Barmore. Mr. Eldridge's wife was the con testant, and it was charged that he was guilly of subornation of perjury.

The decision, written by Justice Daniels, was handed

down yesterday. It says: "In the correspondence with the witness Wheeler, the amount of money paid to him from time to time in preparation of the answers to be returned to the interrogatories prepounded to him, the conduct of the respondent was exceedingly unproper and unprofessional.
And that certainly does deserve the unqualified censuraand connermation of this Court, together with such a
measure of punishment by way of temporary suspension as may be adiquately apportioned to this offense.
But as the charges of subornation have neither of them
been credibly enstained, the punishment in no view
should extend so far as to disquantify functor all future
professional practice." Justice Brady concurs in this
opinion, and acrees with Justice Dantels in thinking
that the suspension should be for three years.
Cinci-Justice Davis in a dissential opinion says that
it is not a question whether there is such evidence of
subornation or perjury as would convict before a jury,
but whether Mr. Ediredge's conduct has been shown to
be such as renders him unfit to remain a member of the
profession. "My examination of this case," the ChiefJustice continues, "compens me to the conclusion that
and respondent fails clearly within this rule, I so unable, therefore, to concur with my brother Daniels, but
ting the respondent."

A decision was also given by the General Term yesterials, aspectifical and the profession practice. preparation of the answers to be returned to the inter-

A decision was also given by the General Term yes-terday, suspending Alexander H. Reavy from practice for two years for unprofessional conduct. No opinion was handed down.

A SECOND TRIAL FOR A BRUTAL MURDER. The Supreme Court, General Term, vesterday granted a new trial for John Smith, who was con

victed of murder in the second degree for shooting Henry Madden on January 23, 1879. Smith kept a sailors' boarding-house in Oliverst., and was ill-treating a woman. Some sallors interfered; Smith went upstairs and getting a pixel attempted to shoot one of the sallors. Madden took the pixel from him. Smith went upors. Madden took the pistoi from him. Smith went upstairs again, got a shotcon, went out into the yard, shot intough a window at Madden and killed him. A winness named Applegate, an expert in firearms, was asked what would be the character of a wound from a gon at a distance of fifteen or twenty leet. The General Term holds that this question was improperly allowed, as the matter was within the range of ordinary experience and the testimony of an expert was not competent. A new trial is therefore ordered.

## CIVIL NOTES.

At the meeting of the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, it was ordered " that the rules and orders of this Court relative to the sale of lands in the City of New-York under decrees, judgments or orders or the Supreme Court, adopted January 6, 1879, be and the same are hereby resembed."

Gazaway De R. Lamar, as executor of Gazaway Lamar, deceased, was sued in the Supreme Court by George H. Cheever, as administrator of William C. Cheever, deceased, for claims arising from transactions between the two decedents in the purchase and sale of between the two decedents in the purchase and sale of guan, and cotton in the Southern States. The business was suspended by the breaking out of the civil war. The loss out of which the suit grew arose from the breaking down of some eneds in which the guano was stored. William G. Choate as referee, gave judgment to the defendant for \$223,781.72. The General form of the Supr-me Court in a decision handed down yesterday reversed this jungment on account of some errors in the referee's computations.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- The following best ness was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day t

States to-day !

No. 199-W. A. Riley et al, appellants, agt. Aaron M. Daniela.—On notion of Fillmore Beall, dismissed per stipulation of counses. No. 1,049-E. S. Jaffray & co. et al. appellants, agt. Mctohee, Smowden & Violet et al. Appeal from the Chedit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkanana.—On motion of Fillmore Beall, doctated and dismissed with costs. No. 47—Charies H. Ho don, appellant, age. The Freedinger's savings and Trust company et al.—Argument continued by an ach Totten for appelless, and concanded by W. A. Aeleo; for appellant. No. 7.0—The United States, plaintiff in error, agt. Jas. O. Curtis and J. T. Foster; and No. 707—Jas. O. Curtis and J. T. Foster; and No. 707—Jas. O. Curtis and J. T. Foster plaintiff in error, agt. Jas. O. Curtis and J. T. Foster; and the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massacussits. Argued by Assaciant-Attorney-Genera. Smith for the United States, and by Thomas H. Talbot for Curtis and F. Sander, No. 48.—Samuel W. Allens et al. plaintiff in error, against Levenson et al.—Hy authority of the plaintiff in error, against b. M. Hollingsworth, in error te the Curtic Court of the United States for the Castern Datrict of Texas; argument come smood by P. Philips or plaintiff in error, and continuous by James Lewnds for detendant in error, and by W. H. Phi tips for plaintiff in error.

Addourned until to-morrow at la o'clock.

DECISIONS-NOV. 6.

Supreme Court Chembers - Hy Judge Donohue, - Blackburn agt. Weinsrarber. - Afficavit not sufficient. Has ard agt. Sammis. - Deniced with costs. Stockburn agt. Lewnet. - Model Rederred by W. A. Boyd. Chatterien agt. Lewnet. - Model

# FARMING IN MONTANA.

A NEW FIELD FOR AGRICULTURE.

PRODUCTION-THE TERRITORY NEARLY BEADY TO PRODUCE ITS OWN FORD-THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF WHEAT-THE DANGER FROM INSECT PESTS-MAUK T-GARDENING AND PRUIS-RAISING.

PERON A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HELENA, Mont., Oct. 9 .- My present opinion is that Montana will pever become the rival of the great grain-producing States and Territories further East for the supp y of the wheat and corn markets of the Atlantic scaboard and Europe; but I say this with some hestiancy when I recall the agricultural history of Minnesota and Wisconsin and of the recently developed grain-fields in the valley of the Red River of the North, and especially when I remember what has aiready been accomhed on the farms of this territory since a well-Informed correspondent of THE TRIBUNG, who had spen: years in Mortana, carnestly contended, not a decade ago, that the whole country was little berter than a desert, and sconted the idea that the production of grain crops here would ever be possible. Ex-Senator Ramsey told me once that when, in 1849, President Taylor appointed him to the Governorship of Minnesota, it was the popular belief in the East, and he shared it, that the lerritory he was to organize was so cold and sterile that agripulturally it would never be of any value, and that ben, a year or two afterward, he returned to Philadelphia and exhibited samples of corn and wheat raised in the vicinity of St. Paul, they were looked upon as great curiosities, and some of his friends even suggested that he most have obtained his samles in Illinois or Indiana as he passed torough those States. So the conditions may some day be come such that Montana wheat and oats can be laid down in the East at such rates as to make a profit both for the farmer and the transportation com-

But even if Montana never exports grain in large quantities, it will not import it much longer. In a year or two it will at least produce its own food, no matter how rapidly its population may increase. At present it has already become almost independent of the East for the flour, oats, corn, bacon, potatoes and garden vegetables needed, immense quantities of which have, in years past, been apped into the Terr tory, not only for private consumption, but also to supply the military posts and Indian agencies. The freight also on these provisions has ranged from five to ten cents a pound-a rate which of itself would pay the Montana farmer normous profits on the cost of producing mest of

the articles mentioned. General James S. Brisbin, for many years in mand at one of the United States military posts in this Territory, in an article published a few months ngo, cave some facts about the grain crops of Montana that were so remarkable as to be received with incredulity by farmers and agrecultural writers in the East, and I have been told, since I have been in Heleng, that the General, to put an end to all doubt subject, found it convenient to obtain the affidavits of reputable citizens of this place in order agricultural and grazing industries of Montana is likely to have an experience simithat of General Brisbin, and I have erefore taken more than ordinary care in the collection and verification of the facts that form the basis of this letter. My purpose is to give a correct idea of what the tarms of this wonderful country may be expected to yield in ordinary years rather than to select exceptionally favorable years or the most successful tauchmen in order to excite the wender of the reader with stories of what be

been sometimes accomplished. For everal years after the first settlement of ontana, little or no attention was given to farmng. Almost everybody was engaged in a seatch for the precious metals or in trading with those who were so employed, and as no one expected to remain in the country after he had " made his pile," very few cared to try the experiment of opening up n farm, even with the prospect before him of obtaining the almost fabulous prices which then ruled in the markets here. One of the results of this neglect of agriculture and of the isolation of Montana from the settled portions of the United States was the flour famine of 1864. In that year all the late wagoo trains from Utah were snowed in on Snake River in Idaho, and the price of flour, which in ordinary times was from 20 to 50 cents a pound, went to \$125 a sack of 100 pounds, and very little was to be obtained even at that price. A loaf of bread weighing not more than half a pound was sold for a dollar, and the bakers wer

sell more than one loaf to any one person on the same day. This was in the midst of a country that was capable of producing at least twenty-five bushels of wheat to an acre. The agricultural lands of Montana are the val-The main range of the Rocky Mountains extends through the Territory generally in a north-erly and southerly direction, and from this there are spars and auxiliary ranges extending in all directions and covering nearly the whole face of the country except in the north and cast, where there are extensive elevated plains. Between these ranges flow hundreds of beautiful clear-water streams, some large and some small, and bordering these rivers and creeks are tine rich valleys from one to ten or twenty miles in width. The soil in the valleys is an alluviat deposit, and the land generally has a gentle and regular slope from the bed of the stream to the foot of the nench which separates the valley from the foot-hills. So true is this slope that in almost every instance water taken out in a ditch parallel with the stream can be made to flow over every foot of land below it. The benches, of which there are sometimes several and sometimes only one, are simply continuations of the valley at a higher elevation. They frequently look like great terraces rising one above the other, and where the

valleys proper. Behind the benches rise the foothills, with their rounded, grass-clad tops, now extended for miles and forming the divide between two streams, and again seeming to support a rocky, precipitous ridge that rises beyond them. Very few of these valleys are as yet settled. The Bitter Root Valley, in the west, where the farmers have become rich by the sale of their products to the Government for use at the military post at Missoula, the Gailatin in the east, Prickly Pear, in which Helena is situated, Deer Lodge and Jefferson

Valleys, have the oldest ranches, and until lately the largest breadth of land under cultivation.

quantity of water in the stream and the fall are

sufficient to make irrigation possible, the bench

lands are found to be equally productive with the

Within the last year or two the unpugration to the Yellowstone Valley and its tributaries has been very great. This is about 650 miles long, and the average width of the valley which can be irrigated is about ten miles. It has only recently been safe for white people to go there, but the vigor with which the Northern Pacific Railroad has pushed westward during the past Summer (this line will extend through the Yellowstone Valley for almost its entire length) has attracted many settlers, and I am told that there are already about 400 families there. I saw it reported early in the Summer that General Sheridan told a Chicago reporter that he saw on one boat in his late trip up the Yellowstone twenty-seven threshing-machines bound for the very country in which General Custer lost his life in 1876, and which three years ago was one of the most remote and inaccessible sections of the country. So rapid has been the agricultural development of the Territory that Mr. R. H. Mason, the Surveyor-General of Montana, estimates that the acreage under cultivation this year is twice as great as it was in 1878, a part of the increase being due to the enlargement of the older farms, and a part to the opening of new farms. In all the older settled portions of the Territory the

ranchmen are, almost without exception, remarkably prosperous. I have not visited the best agricul-tural sections of the country, nor shall I be able to do so. The area of the Territory of Montana is three times as great as that of the State of New York, and there is not as yet a single utile of rail-road within its limits, travel here is therefore very slow and it would require more than one whole Summer to see even the most important points. I did, however, ride through the Jefferson, Boulder and Deer Lodge Valleys, and spent an entire day in wasting a few representative farms in the Prickly

Pear Valley, so that I can speak from personal knowledge of what I saw in those.

The average yield of wheat in Mentana is at least twenty-five bushels to an acre. Other writers have placed at at from thirty to forty bushels, and lifty placed it at from thirty to forty bushels, and lifty bushels is by no means an uncommon crop; but taking the whole country to g ther, I could if the former cast depend upon much more than twen lyfive. This is ten bushels or 66 per cent more than what is considered a good crop in the great grain States of the Mississippi Vallee. The wheat of Montana is also of a very excellent quality. An analysis of samples of Montana wheat is ade at the Agricultural Department in Wa hington shows 18 per cent more introgenous or flest-producing marter than Minnesona wheat, a d that bulk for bulk it weighted about 6 per cent more. I have before me a sample of Spring wheat of the crop of 1878, raised by Mr. Reeves in the Prickly Pear Valley, that averages to weigh sixty-four pounds to a measured bushel. Some of the crops of wheat that have been raised in Montana have been almost fabulous. Forty, fifty, and even sixty bustels to an acre are not measured of the common crops. Several years ago the State Fair Association aftered a measure of the less age. Forty, fifty, and even sixty busiels to an acre are not uncommon crops. Several years ago the State Fair Association offered a premium for the best acre of wheat ruised that season, and the award was made to Mr. Raymoud, of the Prickly Pear Valley, who had 102 measured bushels on a single acre. The committee who made the award were prominent citize as of Montain, and one of them has told me that the same year a farmer in the Gallatin Val-

neat citizers of Montana, and one of them has told me that the same year a farmer in the Gallatin Val-ley raised an equally large average crop on a forty-acre let, but as he could not show that he had more than 102 bushels on any single acre, the committee decided that he was not entitled to the premium. I have seen, in August this year, many fields of wheat, both standing and in the shock, in the coun-try around Heiena, and I have not seen one that ap-peared to have less than thirty bushels to an acre. In many fields the shocks of grain shood almost as thick as the sheaves in the fields of the Mississippi Valiey.

Valicy.

Oats and barley grow as well as wheat. The average yield of oats to the acre is considerably greater than that of wheat, and the weight per bushel is much above the tandard. Mr. aceves gave me a sample of oats from his farm which he said wound average to weigh forty-six pounds to a bushel, tieneral Briston says that Mr. Burton raised a field of oats which averaged 101 bushels to an acre, and a field of barley on waich there were 113 nushels to an acre.

raised a field of oats which averaged 101 bushes to an acre, and a field of barley on waich there were 113 bushes to an acre.

This is the bright side of the picture. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that a considerable portion of the grain crop in certain portions of Montana is frequently destroyed by grasshoppers, and that there is reason to fear that for some years to come, and it til he agricultural population of the Territory becomes mind greater than now, these bisect pests will make the business of grain-raising here somewhat hazardous. That the scenare of locusts has not been as serious as it might have been, nor as destructive as it would naturally have been expected to be, is shown by the prosperous condition of all the farmers who have been established for a few years. Those in the neighborhood of the military nosis especially have grown rich with wonderful rapidity. General Brishin told me that the Government has waid as much as \$4,000 to one farmer in a single year for grain and hay raised by himself, and that the income of a farmer in the neighborhood of Fort Elbs from the perfuently as much as \$3,000. Corning not been very successfully enlityated in Montana accept in the warmer regions west of the main range of the Rocky Monntains. The hay cut in the Territory is wild, and coast the farmer who cuts it from \$1.50 to \$2 a ton.

The soil of Montaina scenes to be especially fitted for the production of large crops of garden vegeta-

from \$1.50 to \$2 a ton.

The soil of Montaga seems to be especially fitted for the production of large crops of garden vegetables. The best market garden I ever saw, if abundant yield is a criterion, is that of Mr. Dorrington in the Prick y Fear Valey. He soid \$2.000 worth of strawperries, and ins root crops, such as farings, omons, beets, parsups, etc., seemed literally to fill the ground. He expected to take ten tons of ontons come a small parse of ground, and would receive 5. adidavits of reputable citizens of this place in order to convince people that he did not exargerate. Any one was writes the simple truth about the table compiled by General Brisson shows went the table compiled by General Brisson shows went the

Company and Regiment.	Number of Action.	B: shells I ota oea.	Eushels Ordons.	Bushels Turnips.	Bushels Carrots.	Enshels Breets,	Freshels Paranips.	Enshels rabity.	If ends of Cabbage,
Folgav G H G 7thIn	7 % 0 0 0 3	1,100 550 1,200 700 318	90 60 130 50 6	60 00 33 150 40	60 85 40 25 12	50 15 40	10 20 23 20	····	3,600 2,500 3,300 2,300 2,300
Totals	26%	8,865	236	785	172	105	75	8	12,500

The value of the several articles of bought at the would have been; Potatoes, \$3,865; ontons, 52; turnips, \$85; carrots, \$206 40; beets, 5; parsups, \$225; salsity, \$9 40; cabbage, 4 total, \$7,182 80. The garden crops at Fort

said; parsings, \$225; saisity, \$0 a0; calonage, \$125. Total, \$7,182.80. The garden crops at fort E. is in other years have been fully one-third greater for the same amount of ground.

Very little fruit has yet been raised in Montana. It has always been supposed that the part of the Territory east of the Divide was too cold in Winter for even the hardier kinus of fruit, and very few varieties have been planted. In the west, in the Bitter Root Valley, orchards planted a few years ago are just beginning to bear, and the rapidity with which the trees have grown and the manner in which they have wintered have feed to the beiner that fruit-raising may yet become one of the important hadustries of that section. The fruit crop this cear is not sufficiently large to affect the price, but the rapid extension of the Uran and Northern Rairread has had a very marked effect upon it. I beingit nice grapes, penches and pears in Helena for 50 cents a pound, which twe years ago would have cost \$1.

As a rule the farms of Montana have to be irrigated, and in most of the valleys there is an abundance of water for this purpose. The cost of constructing good can is for the structure out years ones.

dance of water for this phriose. The cost of con-structing good can is for the strigation of 160 acres of haid is of course considerable, but when once completed the expense of scepting them in order is very small while the ability of the farmer to regu-late absolutely the amount of moisture which has crop shall have more than compensates for all the extra labor and expense which irrigation makes

ary. While some of the valleys near the mining centres of the Territory have been prefly well settled up none of them can be said to be find, while in other parts of the Territory the land is almost unionched. Finely improved farms near markets are now worth \$20 or \$25 an acre; others a little more remote and not as well improved sell for from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and there are hundreds of houseness of acres which can be obtained simply by settling upon them under the Homestead law, or prefupited and purchased for \$1.25 an acre. Now is the time for new settlers to secure their ranches. I wormlroads, one from the South and another from the East, are pushing on toward the boundaries of this great Territory, and one, the Utah and Northern, will cross tue line next month and establish its Winter terminus on this side of the mountain in one of the beautiful valleys of Montana. Already every terminus on this side of the mountain in one of the beautiful valleys of Montana. Already every branch of industry feels the quickening influence of these enterprises, and the tide of immigration has set in stronger this year than ever before since the gold fever subsided in the middle of the hast decade. In the new era now dawning upon Montana agriculture will take a high rank ar ong the successful enterprises of the new State.

Z. L. W.

## THE DANGER OF HYPODERMIC INJECTION.

A GRAVE WARNING TO MANY NEW-YORK WOMEN.

Prom The London Times.

Our Dublin correspondent writes under date October 23: "An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of Miss Frances Chapman, a governous on the remains of Miss Frances Chapman, a governous on the remains of Miss Frances Chapman, a governous on the production of morphia by acr own hand. The case was a remarkable one and shows the danger of allowing por sonous drugs the sold and used by private persons. Dr. Abraham Sieldoa, who was called in the see her on Thursday last, deposed that he could ner suffering from one of the spassins of the fallow. She told this sice had been in the habit or years when attacaed by neuralgia, to which she was subject, of injecting morphia under the safe with a necule, and that she had used twelve grains of morphia in an indection that morning, and she showed him four papers. The oldinary dose was from one-eighth to a quarter of a grain. Twelve grains was an enormous dose and proves that she had been long in the habit of using it. There was no case on record of a similar quantity laving been used by any other person. Two or three years agone case of death from a wound caused by subcutaneous injection occurred in London, but then the dose was only two or three grains. He was of opinion that the techanis in this case must have been caused by injury to some nerve by the needle. The use of these in podernic needles by private persons was night uningrous. He knew if two cases of locals w brought on her huse. He will unnomerable nunctured scars, produced by the needle. The use of these in podernic needles by private persons was night unnersons. He knew it unnomerable nunctured scars, produced by the needle—as if, it fact, she had been tattooed. From Monday multi Friday she mad no power of swallowing, but on Stating and the was satisfied that she did not has stryonine. The spasms of termine were the same as toose of stryonine, but in the case of strychnine, after the expanse pass away the person becomes quite well, whereas, after the letanus spasms to make one in the

## A LAWYER'S ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAK.

Boston, Nov. 6 .- Samuel H. Creech, jr., a nember of the Suffois Bar, residing at No. 300 Columbus eye., on returning some last night was informed by she thought the thirf was still in the house. They proceeded to their alsoping-room and there discovered a man under the bed. Mr. Creech ordered the man to come out, which he did, when Mr. Creech seized him by

very bad.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

was occasion for pressing his tria .- " Mr. MacLean-This is not the place to ventilate all ion. I am very muca surprised to hear you say this

the proposition.

An adj urnment having been refused by the tie vote

Mr. Bass-Then if your wife stated that you were to

Mr. Wintchuren-I will say this much-tout a man meted I should have \$100.

Mr. MacLean said to a low tone something about the

"Way not relevant? If this is a money-making business between this man and somebody else, why should it not come out!"

Mr. Whitehnreh produced two letters which he said a gentieman bad written to him, offering to subscribe \$100 toward tor prosecution of Captain Whitams.

Q.—Then somebody did promise you \$100 for getting min undeted? A.—Y s. sir

Q.—Has anybody effered you any compensation for set mg tem removes? A.—I was fold this much—that if I succeeded in this business, I should be eligible to the hisbest gift at the hands of the people of the City of New-York.

The witness explained that he had gone to see the writer of the two letters, but had falled to obtain the \$100. This, he said, was the only proposition of benefit to himself made by anybody in this case.

Mr. Blee devoted himself next to the Taxpayers' Association, of which Mr. Whitehnreh is servetary. "I think I know the operations of the members of this association, of whom I have a roster here," said no, "and Mr. Whitehnreh is the representative of them." Testimeny on this matter was excluded.

To the question "Are you a citizen of the United States!" Mr. Whitehnreh replied that he had been naturalized before the war.

"Did you ever try to exade military duty!" followed,

states i" Mr. Whitchurch replied that we had been maturalized before the war.

"Did you ever try to evade military duty i" followed, and, account his rainest protect. Mr. Whitchurch was compelled to answer. "I intend to prove simply," and Mr. Bliss, "I hat this witness, to avoid doing military duty during the war, went before the British Consul and took an oath that he was a British cutzen, while at the time he was a British cutzen, while at the time he was a maturalized citizen, having been made so in October, 1857."

The cutastion was not whether he had ever done so.

empelled to shawer. "I intend to prove simply," said

Mr. Blos, "that tous witness, to avoid doing utilitary
dust during the war, went before the British consultant
dust during the war, went before the British consultant
intended was a naturalized citizen, naving been imade so.

"In question was put whether he had ever done so,
and Mr. Whitchirch did not deny it; he did not remember any such occurrence.

"Did you swear this or not?" saked Mr. Bliss.

"My memory is very defective and I cannot exactly
say," answered Mr. Whitchirch of I would not believe
it, though, till it see the proof, not the witnesses we to
make the bettail it was accurated soudcard till next
After the trial it was accurated from Mr. Bliss that
sortly before the election Lester R. Fankher, chairmar of the Robinson Democratic State Committee, sent
for Cantain Williams, requesting him to meet him. The
Captain answered that he could be seen at als station
house, but upon further urging from Mr. Fankher metname of the Robinson Democratic State Committee, sent
the Anti-Rammary Denocratis to the pending
election in the preceding of the built of the street-Clean
in the Anti-Rammary Denocratis to the pending
election in the preceding of the street strength. Shortly after Mr. Macteerd, then proposed that Captain Williams should accide the action, and a three would find that "the old man's" arms were long, and
he would find that "the old man's" arms were long, and
he would find that "the old man's" arms were long, and
he would like to make him the nead of the Street-Clean
him bestelling that he would consent to no chance
while he was unner indefinent. The motion to transfer
Captain Williams to the Street-Clean
and at the time, it is alleged, Mr. Fankher was present
by preconcerted arrangement.

Captain will man served the served and the street-Clean
in the Convenience of Cantain, and informed him, that he
was unless the set cannot be served to the convenience of the street-Clean
him bettained to make the convenience of the street-Clean
him bett

the Democrats 1,129 votes; the Greenback loss is

		1579.		1575		
	SUPRE	ME C'T.	Jungs.		VERNOR	
	Rep.		Green.	Rep.		Oreen.
Counties.		Rech-	nauls-	- Committee	Love	Buck-
	Beck.	mond.	bury.	Pitkin.	land. 11	madan
Arapahoe	2419	1163	185	2218	1450	828
Bent	141	231	-	198	2:1	6
Bould-r		870	253	RUS	627	654
Chaffee		285		New	Count	V.
Cleur Creek	1132	710	74	1062	8:5	289
Conejos	34 4	377	-	400	487	14
Costilla	339	267	5	2314	244	-
Custer	707	624		240	219	119
Donglas	260	167		259	205	30
Elbert	169	169	4	153	160	21
El Paro	794	843	1	884	340	72
Fremont	399	348	-	839	222	82
G April		501	5	1037	633	280
Grand.	40	59		83	42	1
Gunuson	071	188		HH.	40	
Line sale	097	2 0		319	283	56
	494	497	*****	438	496	
Hueriano	597	599	70	425	614	210
Jefferson	2632	1863	1	077	953	
Lase	105	134		142		169
La Plata	410	2.8	109	362	137	7.00
Larimer					354	132
Las Animus	158	1 54	250	641	977	32
Ouray	342	30.1		418	258	31
Park	395	453	-	811	2.2	7
Pueblo	478	828		507	584	21
RoGrande	210	101		255	151	
Routt	4	6		21	29	-
Saguache	192	157	*****	235	154	2
San uan	292	256	12	808	238	71
Summit	820	203	1	1.1	106	10
Weld	508	116	270	618	291	309
Total	6920	12702	1248	14396	11573	2784
Majority				39	-	
Scattering votes Weid Counties	in 187	9:1 00	ch in De	ouglas,	Latime	r and

Two ladies presented themselves at the door of a fancy but, and on being sakes by the usher what couracters they personated, they replied that they were not in spec al costume, whereupen he-bawled out, "Two ladies without any character!"

power.

I wish to express my gratification at the unbounded hospitanty I have everywhere met at the hands of the American people. I was a warm advocate of the Union cause in your late war, and have never had occasion to regret it. Your people are frank and open nearted, while the Buglishmen are too apt to be reserved and for-

I be eve that has peture of the life of the working peopl. England is not exasgerated, and this country might so agreat deal to help them sylowering its tariffs so as not to impede commerce. All they ask is that you take their goods in return for the food you furnish them. You are enjoying a year or exceptions; prosperity, but there may come a reaction. As an indication of such an event I may mention the decay of your salipping interests. You cannot afford to bund ships, because your duries on iron are so mga, and therefore your vessels are not seen, as they used to be, in every see. I love the American flag and would like to see it floating every where, because it is universally known and recognized as the emblem of liberty and as a great moral power.